

## SHOTS FLY IN NACO DESPITE U. S. THREAT

Mexicans Pay No Heed to Gen. Bliss and Artillery Trained on Them.

### GUTIERREZ ORDERS HALT

EL PASO, Dec. 11.—Shot and shell from the Mexican forces battling for the possession of Naco, Sonora, continued to fall today on the Arizona side of the line, notwithstanding the presence on the American side of three batteries of artillery and a Major-General of the United States army.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who reached there yesterday, was joined today by three batteries of twelve guns of the Sixth Field Artillery, but according to the advice received here to-night no reply had been made to the Mexican fire up to tonight.

An entire brigade of Villa troops under command of Col. Rus has been ordered from Mexico city to join Zapatistas in the attack on Apizaco, a railroad junction in Tlaxcala, the Mexican Carranzistas stronghold in the capital. The Carranzistas have concentrated 1,000 men at that point under command of Gen. Gaviro and Robela. As long as the Carranzistas hold the city they are in position not only to protect the city, but also to menace Mexico city itself.

So threatening has the movement against Torreon become that Villa will be forced to reinforce the garrison to hold the city. Carranzistas claim to have nearly 6,000 men in the vicinity of San Pedro, less than fifty miles from Torreon. Some have quit the railway and gone northwest with the intention of cutting the line between Torreon and Chihuahua and Juarez.

Gen. Luis Herrera has captured Valera, a Villa garrison of 500 men, northwest of Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, and annihilated the Villa garrison there, according to the Carranza consulate here. Villistas have sent reinforcements to recapture the town.

A number of Villa troops, said to number 500, was severely defeated yesterday by Carranza troops at San Pablo Vallarta, Sonora. Carranza's consulate announced. The Villa troops lost many in killed, but have received reinforcements, and fighting is now again going on.

### GUTIERREZ HEEDS NOTE.

Orders Maytorena to Stop Firing Across Border at Naco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Whether the United States is compelled to resort to force to protect its citizens at Naco, Ariz., now depends upon Gen. Maytorena, commander of the Mexican forces at Naco and responsible for the firing into the American town.

The State Department today received a despatch announcing that President Gutierrez had sent a telegram to Maytorena instructing him either to control the fire of his men or, if that was impossible, to suspend operations altogether until further notice. A despatch was written by President Gutierrez, in the presence of Consul Stillman, who conveyed to him the State Department's vigorous protest.

But as Maytorena has refused in the past to obey Villa and the convention, President Gutierrez's action is not regarded as settling the matter.

Nothing has been heard from Carranza, who has handed the same note as sent Gutierrez. Carranza is supposed to have authorized Gen. Hill, defending Naco. To get Maytorena in line, however, is the essential thing.

Meanwhile Gen. Bliss and three batteries of field guns are at Naco awaiting orders. It is generally expected that they will allow a reasonable time for Gutierrez's instructions to reach Maytorena and for the latter to make his arrangements. Then should the firing into the American town continue, one more warning will be given Maytorena, which if not observed will be followed probably by a return of any fire the effects of which are felt at Naco.

The State Department learned today that Carranza authorities at Tampico had executed two Spaniards. A third Spaniard is under arrest there and the Department is trying to avert his execution and return him to the United States.

The Spanish Ambassador has asked that this Government do its utmost in the matter.

A statement was made by the Carranza agent here today that Gen. Carranza has announced that any loan or other obligation contracted by Gutierrez, Villa or any other person claiming to represent the Mexican Government will be repudiated.

It was announced today that R. J. Boyle and others of San Antonio are arranging to send a carload of food for distribution among the needy Mexicans and that the Department through Consul Hanna in Monterey is endeavoring to facilitate arrangements for the execution of this plan.

### 3 AMERICANS SLAIN.

Mexican Bandits Kill Mining Men—Raid Ranches in U. S.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 11.—Thomas H. Francis of El Paso, a mining contractor, R. E. Dunn of Pittsburgh and Miguel Monte are reported to have been robbed and killed by Mexican bandits on Wednesday while they were returning from a mine which Francis had been operating near Naco, Sonora.

A track has been sent to Naco from here for the bodies of the men.

Yagui Indians, a part of the contending factions in Sonora, are raiding Arizona ranches, driving stolen cattle across into Mexico to be butchered. The Thomas Francis ranch in Tombstone canyon was raided today. Edward Thomas, the owner, purchased the raiders on horseback and exchanged shots with them. A bullet pierced his hat and grazed his scalp.

### SULLIVAN WELCOMES INQUIRY.

"Minister Influences" Hindered Him in Santo Domingo, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Despatches welcoming the inquiry to be made into his official conduct were received today by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan from James M. Sullivan, Minister to Santo Domingo. Mr. Sullivan said that his only interest was to serve his Government, but that such service had been made difficult by "minister influences" in the Dominican Republic. He urged that the investigation be begun as soon as possible.

Secretary Bryan said he had not decided anything yet connected with the investigation.

## DANIELS GIVES HINTS OF NAVY'S WAR PLANS

Tells House Committee Pacific Is Weak if War Comes Now, but Canal Will Permit Quick Transit of Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A statement that urgent military necessity impelled President Wilson to send eighteen battleships to Mexican waters in addition to the land forces that occupied Vera Cruz was one feature of Secretary of the Navy Daniels's testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs today.

Daniels discussed the Mexican situation with great frankness, declaring that the President himself directed that a strong naval as well as land force be sent to Mexico when the crisis arose in that country last April. He made these statements in answer to questions of Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, but he was cautious in phrasing his replies and expressed a hope that some of his testimony would not get into print.

"What was the military necessity of keeping eighteen battleships at Vera Cruz when the place was held by land forces?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"You might ask," replied the Secretary, "what was the necessity of keeping so many soldiers there. We sent battleships, soldiers and marines to carry out the policy of the commander in chief and the question of what should be sent there was for him to determine."

### Plenty of Emergencies.

"There were about five or six emergencies that could have arisen in Mexico. The wise policy was to have all of the fleet in Mexican waters in case there was need for it. Under certain circumstances it might have been necessary to block all of the Mexican ports. If the army had gone into Mexico we would have sent half of the men of the ships with the line between Torreon and Chihuahua and Juarez."

Secretary Daniels's testimony took a wide range. He admitted that the United States is in a state of unpreparedness on the sea if war broke out in the Pacific, but asked to be excused from suggesting probable or possible facts in that quarter. He insisted that with the completion of the Panama Canal and the facilities with which the fleet could be sent from one coast to another through that waterway the naval efficiency of the United States was just about doubled.

He defended vigorously the "sea university" system that he introduced in the navy to educate enlisted men, arguing that this plan had made the navy more attractive to the young men of the land. He went on to say in favor of a large naval aerial corps, but opposed large appropriations on this account until the navy had evolved a type of ship suitable for war purposes.

Representative Stevens of California brought up the question of the preparedness of the country to resist assaults on the Pacific side.

"The reasons we built the Panama Canal was to enable us to transfer the main battleship fleet from one ocean to the other," said Mr. Daniels. "We can now keep the fleet first in one ocean and then in the other, but of course we will keep the entire fleet where we believe it is most needed. The best opinion of naval experts is that the fleet should remain undivided. As a matter of fact there is

of the strongest seagoing, seaplane ships of its day and design."

While Secretary Daniels urges Congress to build more submarines and seems to incline toward the idea that the submarine is going to make obsolete the dreadnought, the General Board insists that the submarine is only a most important auxiliary weapon. Yet the board recommends the construction of more than twice as many submarines as does Secretary Daniels.

### Praise for U. S. Submarines.

Mr. Daniels points out that proportionately the United States has more submarines than any other nation except France, which is now refraining from its excessive submarine construction and returning to dreadnoughts. Mr. Daniels says:

"As far as the submarines themselves are concerned it is believed that ours are on a par with any in the world. The appropriation made by the last Congress was the first time they were included—one of high surface speed to accompany the fleet and one for coast and harbor defense. Submarine defense is a future war will probably be composed of vessels of these two types."

Dealing with personnel Mr. Daniels calls attention to the need for legislation to eliminate the "jump" in officers' grades and inevitability that officers in the near future will not reach high rank until so late in their service that the navy would get but little use of them in the upper grades.

Referring to the General Board's recommendation for more men to permit the complete manning of fighting ships, the Secretary says:

"The Department is strongly of the opinion that any retrenchment that may be deemed advisable on account of the financial condition of the Treasury should not be in the construction, as it has pointed out that if deemed necessary, the present authorized personnel can take care of the new ships that will be added to the navy in the next two years by training for service on old vessels of little or doubtful military value. Later on, however, increase in personnel should keep pace with new construction."

Mr. Daniels adds that he will submit a plan for organizing a trained reserve to be made up of men discharged from the navy, necessary, he says, if the ships not commissioned in peacetime and the auxiliaries not now in existence but which will be needed in war are to be effectively manned.

The General Board on these two related subjects says in part:

"All leading nations except ourselves provide an active list, officers and men, sufficient to keep the best of their fleet

hardly a possibility of being attacked on both coasts at the same time.

"An enemy would be delayed if approaching the Pacific coast by our present Pacific fleet and the submarines and other defenses at Manila and Honolulu until our main fleet could get to the scene of operations. It would require about eighteen days for the fleet to go from New York to San Francisco or Los Angeles if the canal were open and unobstructed.

"With the opening of the canal it may be possible to keep a division of battleships in each ocean at all times.

"The Pacific as the theatre of operations we should send the entire fleet there."

"Has the war college determined a plan of battle approach?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"All possible maneuvers have been worked out and Admiral Fletcher is going to Guantanamo soon to perfect the details," responded the Secretary.

Mr. Daniels said it was the purpose of the Government to increase its defenses in the Pacific, but asked to be excused from details.

### No Airship Fund Now.

The Secretary's attention was directed to the testimony of Capt. Bristol, in charge of aerial work, who recommended an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for airships. Mr. Daniels also expressed disapproval of a proposal made under way are completed only small appropriations should be made for this year.

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### MILITIA TOO WEAK.

Brig.-Gen. Mills Urges Compensation for Citizen Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Brig.-Gen. Mills, chief of the militia division of the War Department, in his annual report made public today, says that the organized militia is deficient in strength and that the deficiency reaches the serious figures of 10,000 men. The report states in part: "The militia is the prescribed minimum peace strength of all organizations of the organized militia maintained, and in many instances the deficiency has reached such figures as to leave the militia an organization such in name only, organizations of no value as military assets to the Federal Government."

Gen. Mills says his criticism is entirely unimpartial and is made for the sole purpose of setting forth an accurate statement of existing conditions with the view and in the hope of leading to a needed reform.

One way to effect this reform is to be found, in his opinion, in enacting a law for compensation of the militia by the Federal Government.

## DANIELS DIFFERS WITH NAVY BOARD ON PREPAREDNESS

Continued from First Page.

In full commission and all the serviceable ships of its fleet, a material condition of the navy and in addition a trained reserve of officers and men sufficient to complete the complements and fully man every serviceable ship of their navy and furnish a reserve for contingencies. We alone of the naval Powers provide no such reserve and an active personnel too scant and trust to the filling of the complements of our ships by untrained men recruited after war is imminent or declared."

The board therefore recommends: "That legislation be asked providing an active personnel, officers and men, capable of keeping in full commission all battleships under 15 years of age from date of authorization, all destroyers and submarines under 12 years of age, half of the cruisers and all gunboats, and all the necessary auxiliaries that go with the active fleet; and of furnishing nucleus for all ships that the navy may be called in time of war and the necessary men for the training and other shore stations."

"That the general policy be adopted of expanding the active personnel by the expansion of the fleet in the proportions indicated above."

"That immediate steps be taken to form a national naval reserve of trained officers and men, and that this work be pushed until this reserve in connection with the naval militia has reached a point where, combined with the active fleet, it will be possible to fully man the entire fleet with war complements and furnish 10 per cent. additional for casualties."

Of armaments in general the Secretary has this to say, concluding with a quotation from Tennessee:

"In my last report the hope was expressed that the day would come when the navy holding nations would reach an international understanding to put an end to the feverish competitions in the building of costly engines of destruction. The present war, involving most of the

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## SEES TROUBLE FOR U. S. OWNED SHIPS

Homer L. Ferguson Says Trade Complications Would Injure National Dignity.

### NAVAL ARCHITECTS DINE

Homer L. Ferguson of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, speaking at the annual dinner of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, deprecated the suggestion of a Government owned merchant marine and criticized the Administration for its attitude on the Panama Canal tolls question.

Three hundred members of the society, including several Admirals of the United States Navy, shipbuilders and others interested in marine matters, attended the dinner and applauded Mr. Ferguson's remarks.

Mr. Ferguson, who opposed the admission of foreign built vessels to the American coastwise trade at Washington recently, in launching his address said that "going to Washington is the surest way of getting what you don't want."

"Many of you believed," he went on, "that when the Panama Canal was completed, having been constructed with American money, we might use it as an American canal and for the benefit of American commerce. Unfortunately the Government has dug up some obsolete treaty with some other nation questioning the right of the American ships to use the canal free of tolls and, according to those who know, this is going through."

"I am not speaking of any one party but of all parties when I say that for many years Congress has been desirous of helping a merchant marine—that is if it didn't help the shipbuilders. Now we have the proposition that the United States is going into the ship building business. This question, the question of Government ownership, is the largest political question before us at the present time."

"Apart from the fact that we already know that the Government cannot operate the ship lines as private individuals can, I believe that we have a question involving the national dignity. With a Government ship, being the American flag and owned by the United States on the high seas it would meet the same rebuffs and humiliations which all of you in the business have experienced."

"What if you were in a Mexican port and got into some trouble there. You would communicate with the State Department and that would be the last you would hear of it. The Government cannot be expected to listen to the complaints of private individuals or it would be in trouble all of the time. But if a United States Government owned ship was in trouble and appealed the State Department, why that would be a different thing. The national dignity of the United States would be involved at once and there would be trouble."

The trouble is that we have been talking and trying to get the merchant marine without paying for it, and you've got to pay for it one way or the other."

Other speakers were Rear Admiral (Chief of the New York Navy Yard), Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, R. A. C. Smith, Harvey D. Goulder, Stevenson Taylor, W. S. R. Emmet, Naval Constructor J. H. Lunnard, Capt. E. P. Bennett, Arnold Brunner and Joseph W. Powell. "The treaty" was sung in great volume.

### WILSON MESSAGE LIKED.

Deposited in East and West News Bureau.

TOKYO, Dec. 11.—Reviewing President Wilson's message to Congress the Tokyo Nichi Nichi finds in it another proof of the faithful adherence of the President to the ideals and principles he has so long cherished.

Quoting his words, "We are the champions of peace and concord," the paper highly praises his opposition to the increase of armament for aggressive purposes, and his profound conviction that the United States has no cause to fear attack by any country, and that no reason exists for holding hostile feelings in any foreign nation.

The paper concludes by saying that "America, steadily pursuing its anti-imperialistic policy, bends her energies to the improvement and development of the enormous resources she has at command, both at home and abroad, she will surely become so great and prosperous that no country dare attack her. We only hope that the United States will take a speedy and decided step toward the repeal of the anti-Japanese measures which are manifestly in variance with the principles of justice and humanity."

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### DEATH REVEALS DEEDS

TO \$80,000,000 REALTY

Man Known as Edwin or Emory O'Edwards Dies in West 13th Street Room.

Deeds representing property now valued at more than \$80,000,000 were discovered among the effects of a man who was found dead last night in a furnished room house at 231 West Thirtieth street. He had lived there for the last week or so and was known as Edwin or Emory O'Edwards. There was \$100 in his pocket and jewelry and a bank book of the Columbia Loan and Trust Company of Columbia, Wash., which were found in his room indicated he was a man of means.

The deeds were to property in the downtown section of New York and the police say they learned that O'Edwards came East three weeks ago to represent heirs of the O'Edwards estate in a suit against Trinity Corporation. One of the deeds showed title to the land where the Post office now is and was dated 1906.

Coroner Jordan said there appeared to be nothing suspicious in the man's death, but that he would hold an inquest before issuing a burial permit. Undercover Richard J. Delaney said he had the address of the man's brother in the State of Washington, but he declined to disclose it. Delaney, who was a candidate for coroner at the last election, got to the home before the police or the Coroner arrived. The body was taken to his undertaking room.

### MEAT PRICES TO SOAR SOON.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Shortage in the world's meat supply and still higher prices in the near future for consumers in the United States are seen by Chicago live stock experts. The shortage is due to the immense quantities of meat consumed by the armies of Europe, beef being used faster than it is being produced. There are only two fields from which to draw—Argentina and Australia.

Live stock men assert that there has been a decrease of over 10,000,000 head of cattle in this country during the last two years and an increase in valuation of almost \$80,000,000.

### Gov. Glynn Appoints Mrs. Gary.

Albany, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, wife of the chairman of the United States Steel board, and Mrs. Elton R. Brown, wife of State Senator Brown, were appointed members of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission by Gov. Glynn today.

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